What is claimed is:

 A method for fabricating a catalyst layer for a fuel cell, comprising:

 $\frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r} = \frac{r}{r}$

preparing a catalyst material for either the electroreduction or electro-oxidation reaction in the fuel cell;

introducing a substance in the catalyst material, wherein the substance is insoluble in the catalyst material; and

subsequently removing the insoluble substance from the catalyst material to increase a surface area of the catalyst material compared to the catalyst material prior to introducing and removing the substance.

- 2. The method as in Claim 1, wherein the catalyst material comprises a catalyst of about 7-10 wt.%, perfluorovinylether sulfonic acid of about 60-70 wt.%, and polytetrafluoroethylene of about 15-20 wt.%.
- 3. The method as in claim 2 wherein the catalyst material is obtained by:

mixing the catalyst and the polytetrafluoroethylene in a diluted solution to form a mixture liquid;

performing sonication to the mixture liquid;

subsequently adding the perfluorovinylether sulfonic acid in a diluted solution to the mixture liquid to form a new mixture liquid; and

performing sonication to the new mixture liquid.

- 4. The method as in claim 2, wherein the catalyst comprises platinum and ruthenium.
- 5. The method as in claim 1, wherein the insoluble substance is a surface active substance which prevents particle agglomeration and is volatilized at a high temperature.
- 6. The method as in claim 5, wherein the surface active substance is a non-ionic surfactant.
- 7. A method for fabricating a catalyst material for a fuel cell:

mixing a catalyst and a polytetrafluoroethylene in a diluted solution to form a mixture liquid;

performing sonication to the mixture liquid;
subsequently adding a perfluorovinylether sulfonic
acid in a diluted solution to the mixture liquid to form a new
mixture liquid solution;

performing sonication to the new mixture liquid solution; and

placing dry ice into the new mixture liquid to evaporate the liquid portion without agglomeration and growth of particles to form a catalyst material.

- 8. The method as in Claim 7, wherein the catalyst material comprises the catalyst of about 7-10 wt.%, the perfluorovinylether sulfonic acid of about 60-70 wt.%, and the polytetrafluoroethylene of about 15-20 wt.%.
- 9. A method for fabricating a catalyst material for a fuel cell:

mixing a catalyst and a polytetrafluoroethylene in a diluted solution to form a mixture liquid;

performing sonication to the mixture liquid;
subsequently adding a perfluorovinylether sulfonic
acid in a diluted solution to the mixture liquid to form a new
mixture liquid solution;

performing sonication to the new mixture liquid solution; and

adding a gas through the new mixture liquid solution to cause bubbles to promote formation of a foam-type catalyst

material.

10. The method as in Claim 9, wherein the catalyst material comprises the catalyst of about 7-10 wt.%, the perfluorovinylether sulfonic acid of about 60-70 wt.%, and the polytetrafluoroethylene of about 15-20 wt.%.

- 11. The method as in claim 9, wherein the gas is an inert gas, nitrogen, or air.
- 12. A method for fabricating a catalyst material for a fuel cell, comprising:

mixing a catalyst of about 7-10 wt.%, a perfluorovinylether sulfonic acid of about 60-70 wt.%, and a polytetrafluoroethylene of about 15-20 wt.% to form a catalyst material; and

thermally quenching the catalyst material from a high temperature to a low temperature to activating the catalyst material.

13. The method as in claim 12, wherein the thermal quenching is performed in a liquid nitrogen to decrease the temperature from an ambient temperature to about 77K.

14. The method as in claim 12, wherein the catalyst comprises platinum and ruthenium with a relative percentage ratio from about 10 wt.% platinum and 90 wt.% ruthenium to about 90 wt.% platinum and 10 wt.% ruthenium.

 $\frac{e^{-\varepsilon(r)}}{r} = \frac{r_{-3}}{r} = e^{-\varepsilon(r)}$

- 15. A catalyst material for a fuel cell, comprising:
 - a catalyst comprising tungsten carbide;
 - a perfluorovinylether sulfonic acid; and
 - a polytetrafluoroethylene.
- 16. The material as in claim 15, wherein said catalyst further includes ruthenium or ruthenium oxide.
- 17. The material as in claim 16, wherein said catalyst further comprises platinum.
 - 18. A catalyst material for a fuel cell, comprising:
 - a catalyst comprising zirconium dioxide;
 - a perfluorovinylether sulfonic acid; and
 - a polytetrafluoroethylene.
 - 19. The material as in claim 18, wherein said catalyst

further comprises platinum.

- 20. The material as in claim 19, wherein said catalyst further comprises ruthenium dioxide.
 - 21. A catalyst material for a fuel cell, comprising:
- a catalyst comprising zeolites incorporated with platinum and ruthenium;
 - a perfluorovinylether sulfonic acid; and
 - a polytetrafluoroethylene.
- 22. The material as in claim 21, wherein said catalyst further includes iridium in said zeolites.

- 23. The material as in claim 21, wherein said catalyst further includes osmium in said zeolites.
- 24. The material as in claim 21, wherein said catalyst further includes tungsten in said zeolites.
- 25. The material as in claim 21, further comprising an electrically-conductive carbon material.